Inder to Advertisements.

Amusements. 7 Announcements. 8 Banking Houses and Bankers. 7 Business Chances. 8 Business Notices. 4 Board and Rooms. 7 Copartnership Notice of Dancing Academies. 0 Dyvidend Notices. 7 Dressmaking. 7 Dressmaking. 7 Dry Goods. 7	5 6; Holiday Goods. Lectures & Meetings. 7 Marriages and Deaths 5 3 Miscellaneous. 5 6 Ocean Steamers. 7 6 Real Estate. 7 6 Rooms and Flats. 7 4 Special Notices. 5 5 Steampoats and R.R. 1
Fine Arts	Teachers 6 6 3 To Whom Concern 6 6 6 Winter Resorts 6

Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. CHRISTMAS is coming, and if you wish Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for ladies, misses, gentlemen anyouths; beautiful in style, excellent in quality, and at popula prices, patronize MILLER & CO., 26 West 14th-st.

DESKS. BOOKCASES, CHAIRS, &c. Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton st. OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A great variety of fine Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-Holders also a fine assortment of Amber Goods always on hand. C BTRIB, 347 Broome-st. (Occidental Hotel).

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE . Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter Ber Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note, "For THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE IMBURS, and orders at vertilements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders of regular delivery of the daily inper, will be received at the blowing branch offices in New-York City:
Main Uptown Office, 1,288 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
No. 308 West Twenty-third-st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 760 Third-ave, near Forty-screenlisst, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1,007 Third-ave, near Sixtieth-st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-affithst, 4 to 8 p. m.
Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st, 10 a.m to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.
WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. | LONDOX-26 Bedford-st., Strand

New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported that the King of Anam has been poisoned by the anti-French party. The libel case of the Central News against Judy was dismissed yesterday. ____ The police seized a quantity of arms in Dublin. - The funeral of Signor Mario took place in Rome. ___ A statue of Mr.

Gladstone was unveiled in London. CONGRESS .- The report of the chairman of the Joint Commission on the completion of the Washington Monument was presented to the Senate yesterday. === In the Senate bills were introduced for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington, and to provide for a commission on the subject of the liquor traffle. The Senate began the consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules. === The Republican Senate Caucus Committee nominated General Anson G. McCook to be Secretary of the Senate.

DOMESTIC .- The jury in the Dwight insurance case gave a verdict against theGermania Company. The lawyer of some burglars at Kingston assaulted District-Attorney Clearwater, who was prosecuting them. — General Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific Railroad, explained the Iowa pool day, are given in our Washington dispatches.

Both sides of the story of the killing of J. P Matthews at Hazelhurst, Missessippi, on election day, are given in our Washington dispatches. There is no reason, of course, why we may not troubles. = Two deer were chased by a coal train on a branch of the Erie Road. === Archbishop Elder received the pallium at Cincinnati. J. E. Martin has been appointed receiver of the OhioCentral Railroad and Coal Company. = The search for the missing Nellie Cooley is eagerly pressed, and a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of her, dead or alive, is offered, ____ Two Connecticut mill-owners were arrested and fined for viola tions of the school law. = At Denver, \$600,000

in each was paid for one lot of horses and cattle. CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- Further details are given to day of Mr. Thompson's schemes by which he evades the law concerning work and supplies in his department. - A young lady of Utica, whose lover had married another woman, shot herself yesterday in the Windsor Hotel. = General di Cesnola completed his testimony. ==== The Hunter's Point ferry-boat, Garden City, was partly burned in the East River. = Monsignor Capel lectured "Divorce." = A physician of Jeron City was charged with conspiring to defraud the Legion of Honor. = The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held. ____ In the Phæbe Paullin inquest suspicious were aroused against Franck, the would-be suicide. Eleven horses were burned to death in a stable. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (4121 grains), 85.39 cents. Stocks were active in spots, and sometimes higher; but gener-

ally were lower, and closed weak. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather, with light rain, followed by colder and fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 31°: average,

The selection by the Republican Senators of General McCook as Secretary of the Senate is an excellent one. General McCook was an able Congressman, and he is a sound Republican, of of the Department will not be doubted by anythe highest personal character. Moreover, he is | body who studies a few of the "coincidences' thoroughly qualified for the place, and will do much to restore to it the old honor and dignity with which it used to be regarded. We presume his election is secure. Certainly the Senate and the country will have every reason to be satisfied with the Secretary they have chosen from New-York.

The death of the ruler of Anam is a stroke of ill-fortune for the French. Hiephema was placed on the throne last July by the peace party of the Kingdom after a revolution which followed the death of the late Tudue, Within three days after the bombardment of Hué which occurred on August 18, M. Harmand was able to dictate a treaty of peace to the new ruler. This treaty made the French protectorate over Anam absolute. The Anamese troops which had been sent to Tonquin were recalled and the diplomacy of the kingdom fell under the direction of a French Resident Minister. Probably this will all be changed now, and France may be obliged to conquer Anam over again. The Chinese will be quick to give the present ruler all the help he wants to repel, or expel, the French invader.

Mr. Wales, President of the Park Department, has often acted as a check upon the wild and foolish schemes of his fellow-Commissioners, and on the whole there has been considerable to commend in his course in the Department. But he certainly did not appear to advantage yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The estimates of the Park Department for 1884 were

he could not be allowed \$75,000 for work on Riverside Park the whole item might just as well be stricken out; and if he could not have \$50,000 for paving the transverse roads he wanted but \$5,000. There is, of course, much work to be done in Riverside Park, and it is the business of the Park Department to do the best it can with the money allowed to it. Much can be accomplished with \$25,000. A half loaf is better than

In the light of the revelations made in to-day's TRIBUNE it is evident that it will require something besides a change in the statutes to reform the administration of the Public Works Department. The intent of the law in regard to contracts under the Street Improvement Fund is sullified by a system of false estimates and unbalanced bids. But when it comes to contracting for supplies and materials to be paid for out of other funds, by a system of \$999 orders Mr. Thompson altogether evades the statute. Special care was taken in drafting this law to provide against just such an abuse of its prorisions as has grown up under Mr. Thompson. Hence it is evident that no law, however ironlad, will make a public officer honest or efficient when he designs to be otherwise. It is clear that some radical measures will have to be taken to relieve the city of the increasing burdens unjustly imposed upon it by the reckless administration that now rules in the most important branch of the municipal govern-

An excellent suggestion was made yesterday at a meeting of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island by General Alexander S. Webb. It was to the effect that the officers of the National Guard should be invited to join the Institute. The Army and the militiamen of the country really have much in common, and a closer intimacy between the officers of the two organizations would undoubtedly help both. It would broaden the ideas of the National Guard officers to be associated in this way with men whose entire time is given up to military service; and possibly the Army officers might sometimes obtain valuable suggestions from their fellows in the Militia. Moreover, National Guardsmen exert considerable influence on public opinion and legislation, and they could, if they wished, do much to secure a more liberal policy toward the Army. The admission of the Militia officers to the Institute would also help dispel the popular, and possibly unjust, belief that officers of the regular Army have an unrepublican notion that they are much better than anybody else. The verdict against the Germania Life In-

surance Company, at Norwich, yesterday, was virtually one against nineteen companies, for \$200,000, interest and costs. The Dwight case has been in litigation for four years, the companies claiming that Mr. Dwight secured his policies through fraud. It was also more than insinuated that he committed suicide. Notwithstanding this defeat, the companies do not seem disposed to give up the struggle. Although the amount involved is larger than in any other life insurance contest yet seen in this country, the companies say that it is not so much the amount of money as the interests of their honest insurers that they are fighting for. There are many thousands of men in America carrying life insurance, and to their heirs, who will in most cases be widows and orphans, belong the \$475,000,000 of assets of the insuring corporations. It may be said, without reference to the Dwight case, that designing people are eager to secure some of this money by fraud, or even by suicide. And the guardians of it feel as much compelled to ward off what they suspect to be the attacks of this class of robbers as bank men do to protect their trusts from burglars.

Both sides of the story of the killing of J. P day, are given in our Washington dispatches. The leading Democrats of the State are evidently fearful as to the effect likely to be produced on the country at large, unless the impression that this affair was a political murder is removed. They indulge, therefore, in sweeping denials which are not always to the point. It is not denied, for instance, that Matthews was warned not to vote; nor that he was shot down without due provocation, at the polls, by Wheeler, one of the peace officers of the day. If the Democratic side of the story is true its adherents can easily prove it by measuring out exact justice to the assassin. Plainly he ought to be hanged or sent to State prison for life or for a number of years, like another murderer. But since the day of the shooting Wheeler has been elected town marshal and only lost the Mayorality by three votes. This does not look as if the Democratic authorities of Copiah County would vindicate their assertions by giving Matthews's murderer his deserts.

COINCIDENCES. It was a pertinent observation of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham's on the contract frauds that when both parties to a contract want to cheat, it takes a pretty strong law to make them honest." Thus when an officer of the Department of Public Works and a "good" contractor conspire to defraud the city, it happens that the extravagant and fictitious bids of the one and the false estimates of the other are so nicely adjusted to the letter of the statutes that the two partners can make a certain show of law for their swindle and insist that therefore the public must pay. But that the fraud originates in deliberate deception by the officers or employes exposed in THE TRIBUNE.

When the Department estimates that a contract for regulating Sixty-second-st. will require 820 cubic yards of earth excavation and 1,090 cubic yards of filling, and it turns out that there are 2,720 yards of earth excavation and no filling, it happens that D. K. Gallagher bids the enormous price of \$5 50 a yard for earth excavation and offers to do the filling for nothing, with the result that Gallagher receives three times the amount of his bid. When the estimates on another job call for 6,000 feet of lumber and 61,000 are used—or at least paid for-it is an interesting coincidence that Patrick Mulholland, the successful competitor, bid on lumber \$5 a thousand more than other contractors. It is a coincidence, too, that the same rock excavation for a sewer, and that the rock so far exceeded the estimate that he obtained on the whole 50 per cent more than his contract. When the Department estimated 600 cubic yards of rock on the West End Avenue sewer, and there proved to be 1,376 yards, it chanced that Abraham Dowdney had the contract at the extravagant price of \$4 a yard : but Dowdney was to furnish lumber at the low price of \$10 a thousand, and instead of the 7,000 Philadelphia Times sees in his election the offfeet called for by the estimates only 869 feet were used. In contract No. 5,724 the rock was estimated at 1,000 cubic yards, and only 161 cubic yards were taken out, while earth excavation estimated at 2,500 cubic yards ran up to 3.800. Vincent Clark oddly enough getting the contract at 1 cent for rock and 91 cents for

the earth excavation was estimated at only 500 cubic yards, but amounted to 3,120 cubic yards, and it chanced that Michael Finn had the contract at the stupendous price of \$7 90 a yard, while the rock excavation, which Finn was to do for 35 cents a yard, turned out to be about half the estimate. So in Thomas F. Kane's Fourth-ave. contract, where the rock proved to be less than half the estimate and the earth more than double, it happened that the contractor was to get \$1 6212 for shovelling earth, and 2 cents for blasting rock. The unfinished contracts of James Reilly and John Brady will show similar coincidences when the returns are complete. The worst of them is that famous job on which Brady gets \$8 a cubic yard for excavating earth and a quarter of a cent for rock, and has guessed so well at the "errors" in the estimates that on a contract for \$15,676 he will realize about \$112,000.

We have published analyses of eighteen or twenty of these "coincidences," besides tables of numerous contracts, fraudulent on their face but not yet finished; and there are more still to be exposed. That they cannot be accidental needs no argument. Yet the Commissioner of Public Works has the effrontery to say that there is no fraud in his office, and that if his engineers habitually make mistakes for the benefit of the Ring contractors, and never against them, it is only because they cannot tell the character of the work they survey without an additional appropriation-which he has asked

WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT IT. This argument is put forward by those who defend the system of unbalanced bids: The engineers of the Department of Public Works must make their estimates of the amount of excavation from surface indications, not having authority or funds to make openings below the surface for the purpose of discovering the actual character of the work to be done, and consequently they sometimes fall into errors. The contractors, on the other hand, before bidding on a work thoroughly examine it by digging below the surface and closely observing every indication. They thus discover the errors of the engineers and take advantage of them. But this does not show collusion; and if it did suggest it, how are you going to prove it ? And what are you going to do about it?

Suppose the engineers repeatedly make such errors, and that these blunders are invariably gainst the city's interest and in favor of the ontractors? Such coincidences might not be egal proof, but they would fully justify an alert and honest head of a department in putting it out of the power of such engineers to make more blunders for such contractors. If, furthermore, it were true that the contractors, each for himself, could discover these errors by so simple examination, how does it happen that where several bid the same favored contractors always get the contracts ? Is it not because the honest contractor labors under the disadvantage of having his bid known to the dishonest one who is bidding against him?

As to what is going to be done about it, we don't yet just know. But we do know what public opinion did in like instance several years ago, in spite of patched-up laws plausibly quoted to justify as legal frauds which were then being carried on, and which were only proportionately greater but not one whit more defensible than those which are now being perpetrated under the name of "unbalanced bids."

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION If Senator Frye's plan for apportioning delegates to the next Republican National Convention had been made public two weeks earlier, a sentiment might have been aroused in the Republican press which would have forced the Committee to adopt it. But the interval was too short, and the National Convention was so near that it was possible for the opponents of any change to deprecate it on the ground that it reach a conclusion satisfactory to the whole party, in the next Convention, upon a basis of representation that has been followed in all the preceding Conventions; but much will depend ipon the way in which the Southern States use their power. They will have 35 per cent of the votes in the Convention,-they must not forget that one hundred per cent of the electoral votes needed to elect the Republican candidate must come from the North.

The National Committee has not dealt with this matter of representation with the diligence it should have shown. The Convention of 1880 directed the committee to "prescribe a method or methods" for the election of delegates "within the next twelve months." That duty was not performed until last January, after a lapse of thirty months, and then only the method of securing district representation was dealt with. The Chicago Convention of 1884 should direct the National Committee to prescribe a method of apportioning delegates upon the basis of the Republican vote, due care being taken, as in the Frye plan, to give all districts whether they are able to get Republican votes counted or not, a fair representation. We oclieve the masses of Republican voters want a more exact system of representation, and we venture to predict that if the coming Chicago Convention directs the National Committee to provide one, the performance of the duty will not wait thirty months.

"CONSERVATISM" IN THE SADDLE. Major John N. Edwards, a gallant soldier of the Confederacy and by all odds the most brilliant writer the Democratic party has in Missouri, whose political influence in that State General Frank Blair knew, and Senator Vest and Senator Cockrell both know, was at Washington when Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker. He was so rejoiced at the result that he tele graphed to his paper, "The Southern Confederacy is again in the saddle." But this appears an injudicious remark to some other Democrats, who call Edwards "a wild man." Possibly. What was the Confederacy but an outbreak of wild men-too wild to see that they were making supreme fools of themselves? What has Democracy been, whenever it has come near enough success to get a smell of the fleshpots, but a horde of wild men ? But the remark is considered injudicious. That is because it contains elements of truth, Mr. Carlisle re-, ceived a great part of his vote from the South and about three-fourths of the Southern vote; Patrick Mulholland bid an extravagant price on his ideas as to taxation, banking, currency and other vital questions are essentially those of the South; and he would never have come anywhere near an election if it had not been known that he held those ideas.

If one reads Democratic papers about this time, he gets from them a very interesting conception of the new Speaker. Barnum's "What is it" was never a greater puzzle than is Mr. Carlisle, according to these pen-portraits. The spring "of the Southern statesmanship before the war, that sneered at the 'small-fisted 'farmers,' the 'greasy mechanics,' and the "mudsills" of the North." IThe Southern leaders, it says, "reassert the supremacy of the South in Democratic control," and they " want "no factories or mills or shops in the South be-

"to Southern ignorance and to Southern "power." But The Missouri Republican considers these remarks "utterly reckless." The Sun manifests a fear that Mr. Carlisle's election was a fatal mistake, but The Herald considers him "wise, statesmanlike, prudent and conservative." Mr. Watterson sees no use in any disguises, and says: "The fight was bound to come, and better have it now than later. The election of Carlisle develops the enemy." But Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, insists that even the Republicans cannot find in Mr. Carlisle's record 'a single word or vote involving any radical modification of the tariff," though he affirms on his own account that "Mr. Carlisle believes in a reform of the tariff so moderate and gradual in its character as to disturb no existing interest, but to promote gradually a return to a system by which the consuming interests of the country would be protected against greedy and unreasonable demands of monopolists."

No, gentlemen, this will not do! If Mr. Carlisle is going to defeat "greedy and unreasonable demands of monopolists," then he is going to "disturb existing interests"-unless what Democrats call monopolists do not exist. This trickery serves no purpose. Mr. Carlisle cannot be "in favor of the Maine law but opposed to its execution"; that idea was patented long ago. If he means "reform" of any degree or kind, he means change, and change "disturbs existing interests." The Democrats cannot get on both sides of this fence without splitting. Mr. Carlisle himself, according to an "authorized statement of his views," favors a "revision of the present tariff, believing that at least the reduction of 20 per cent recommended by the Tariff Commission should be made"; that the new law is "worse than the old one," and that it is the duty of this Congress to fulfil the broken promise of the last." This appears to be his own statement of his purpose. If so, it may be called "conservative," but it is sheer deception to pretend that it "will disturb no existing interest." The mere suspicion that such a change is to be made will disturb existing interests by the thousand. The man who wants to get the credit for tearing down something, and at the same time to get the credit for tearing down nothing, will not succeed in this

"Conservative" is a word that Democrats never did understand. They thought it conservative once to keep slavery alive. Mr. Carlisle means to be conservative, no doubt, according to his own understanding of the effect of measures. But he voted in the last Congress for a swarm of amendments, many of them devised and offered by himself, and the object of nearly every one was to cut out the protection given to some branch of industry. That course he then thought "wise, conservative and patriotic"the fine words used by him when taking the Speaker's chair. Doubtless he has the same opinion still. In 1881 he caused a bill to be passed depriving banks of power to sell or exchange their bonds, or to surrender circulation, until they could gather up their own notes, unless they were willing to take new bonds This produced a panic. Securities offered. dropped \$135,000,000 in a few days, and a collapse of the whole banking system was imminent if the President had not vetoed the bill. But Mr. Carlisle was very wrathy at the veto, and declared that his measure was "wise, conservative and patriotic." No doubt he thinks so still. But a man who thinks it conservative to smash the tariff, to smash the banks, and to smash things generally, is just the man of whom it was well written, "His election develops the enemy." It does develop one thing-"the Southern Confederacy in the saddle again," with its old ideas of banking and the

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ADIRONDACKS,

The special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce last week in Morris K. Jesup, to take action for the preservation of the North Woods, began its work on Wednesday in a practical business-like way. Professor Sargent met with the Committee according to invitation, and in the course of a brief address setting forth the general reasons for protecting the forest growth at the sources of our important streams, he made one statement in regard to the Adirondacks which is most suggestive. About twenty years ago lumber operations of some magnitude were carried on at a point between North Creek and Indian River and beyond the present terminus of the Adirondack Railroad. The timber was cut away and fire, as usual, followed the axe According to the account of a trustworthy man who has lately visited this region, the thin soil has already been scoured from the rocks by mountain torrents, and the place is desolate beyond description. This is nothing but a repetition of what has often happened in other countries, but it is a lesson nearer home which the State should heed. It shows the necessity for immediate action, and enforces the point so often urged in these columns, that delay in this matter will be fatal. It may take a century to recover from the devastation wrought in a single

The Committee determined to circulate nemorial to the Legislature through the City and the State. It ought to have a hundred thousand signers before it leaves Manhattan Island. Our lawmakers should be made to understand that the business men of the city are in earnest and that they are not inclined to sit still and see the water-ways of our inland commerce destroyed. The disastrous climatic changes, the wasting freshets and parching drouths which will be sure to follow the stripping of the tree growth from these thousands of square miles should be prevented at all hazards, and the matter has not been taken in hand a moment too oon. The Governor is invited by the Committee to advise some measure of relief in his message. A bill is to be prepared at once and the strong public feeling aroused, if intelligently directed, ought to be able to settle this question finally at the coming session.

A MELANCHOLY QUEST.

An account of one of the most dismal quests ever made by naval officers was given in & letter from St. Petersburg which appeared in The TRIBUNE yesterday. When the news of the Jeannette disaster reached Washington toward the close of 1881. Lieutenants Harber and Schuetze, of the United States Navy, received orders to set out for Siberia and search for Lieutenant Chipp and the other missing men of the ill-fated expedition. That search occupied the summer and autumn of 1882, supplementing the sledging expedition of Chief Engineer Melville earlier in the year. Returning to Yakutsk late in November without having found any trace of the men of the second cutter, Lieutenant Harber received instructions to take home the remains of De Long and his companions. With characteristic American energy he made a mid-winter journey to the tomb in the Delta as soon as he could obtain permission to remove the bodies, and returned to Yakutsk late in March. He expected to begin his homeward journey at once, and would have been able to do so if the United States authorities had forwarded air-tight coffins to Siberia. Not having these metallic

secure permission to manufacture some rough boxes with linings of pure lead, which would meet the requirements of Russian law. Circumlocution and red-tape have prolonged his stay in Siberia nearly a year, so that he will not reach New-York before February.

The letter previously referred to gives an animated description of the terrible hardships which the two lieutenants have been called upon to endure during their melancholy quest. They seem to have acted with energy and good judgment from beginning to end, and are not responsible for the vexatious delays which have attended the completion of their labors. They have been exposed to the extreme temperatures of mid-winter near the Siberian pole of cold; and for two years they have faced terrible risks, arduous labors and exasperating disappointments, loval to their brave companions of the ill-starred Jeannette and persistent in their endeavors to do for them the meagre service that remained to be done. Their work, privations and vicissitudes merit recognition from the Navy Department.

CHANGES IN THE BUILDING LAW, The Building Bureau of the Fire Department will be unable after January 1 to excuse any deficiency because of an insufficient appropriation. For the present year the law fixed a limit of \$36,000 for the pay of that bureau, but under the Consolidation act, passed by the last Legislature, the restriction was removed. The Board of Estimate has appropriated \$78,700 for the bureau for 1884-more than double

the expenditure of the present year. There ought to be several other change made by the next Legislature in the laws relating to the Building Bureau. The Inspector, who is held responsible for any defects in the inspection of buildings, should be permitted to choose his own subordinates. Now he is obliged to take such politicians as can meet the requirements of Commissioner Croker or Commissioner Purroy. It is unnecessary to state that the ability to do good work for the city. and to earn their salaries, are by no means requisites with those two experienced Democratic politicians. The extent of the Civil Service examinations required by them is the production of requisitions for places signed by John Kelly or Hubert O. Thompson,

That clause in the statute which now allows the erection of wooden buildings north of Onehundred-and-fortieth-st, ought to be repealed. Below that line it requires the approval of the Inspector of Buildings to erect such structures. If permitted at all the same rule should govern in all parts of the city. The erection in the northern part of the city of large frame tenement-houses in close proximity to each other is a source of great danger to life and property. The size and uses of frame buildings in the city should be strictly limited by law.

The most important requirement in a new law is one that will secure safety in places of amusement. The great danger that lurks in such buildings in this city is only faintly appreciated. The rapid destruction of the old Park Theatre, and more recently of the Windsor Theatre and the Masonic Temple, plainly show what may be the consequence if a fire in such a building takes place during a performance. The requirements for safety in places of amusement should be plainly stated in the law; and such places should not be licensed until the owner can show a certificate from the Inspector of Buildings to the effect that the statute has been fully complied with. Then in case a death trap is permitted to be used as a place of amusement, the responsibility would be clearly fixed on the Building Inspector.

There is a new pool instead of the old Iowa pool, according to report. The excited gentlemen who go up and down exclaiming that "the Iowa pool has bursted," carefully neglect to mention that the new compact is more strict than the old one, lasts for 25 years, and will probably be strong enough to secure the amicable alliance of the roads not yet inaccordance with the resolution of Mr. terested. As a rule, railroad managers in this country do not generally decide to bankrupt their com panies if they can conveniently help it.

> The recent gale in Great Britain and Ireland appears to have been almost if not quite a hurricane Its effects upon land were as disastrous as those upon the sea. In Liverpool cabs in the street were overturned by the wind. Elsewhere people were blown off their feet, and in at least two instances killed by being hurled violently against the ground. In Ireland iron lamp-posts are said to have been bent by the force of the gale. In the manufacturing centres scores of tall chimneys were blown down, and even factories and mills were destroyed. In fact the power of the wind seems to have been almost as great as in some of those so-called tornadoes which have wrecked so many small Western towns in this country. The extent of this gale too was very great. It swept over the greater part of the United Kingdom. It made harbors of refuge mere traps. It rendered even the Thames unsafe. No doubt many vessels were saved by the timely publication of storm warnings, but had such a tremendous gale oc-curred twenty yearsage, when knowledge of meteorology was much slighter, and before seamen had learned to avail themselves of weather predictions the destruction of life and property would no doubt have been ten times as great at sea.

Strikes are of no nation. Across the border, the Canadian Pacific is temporarily crippled by the strike of engineers and other employes. The road is in no such relations with American roads that its operation materially helps or hurts them, but the call made by the Canadian company for engineers fron the East may perhaps be used as an excuse for controversy about wages elsewhere. On the whole, the engineers and firemen are doing better relatively than the companies with which they work.

The English Liberals have now a signal victory at Ipswich as an offset to their recent defeat at York. Mr. West, who fell 117 votes behind the conservative candidate in 1880, now has a majority of 450. This is a positive success, which will tend to reassure the Liberal party, whose voting strength has steadily, albeit not very rapidly, diminished since the general election in 1880. The nunicipal election this year have also gone against the Liberals. Although this is not to be regarded as an unerring sign of public distontedt with the party in power, it is not without significance. It is never safe, however, to assume that political opinion is favorably or unfavorably affected toward the government of the day. Lord Beaconsfield was encouraged by the results of small bye-elections to appeal to the country nearly four years ago, and in the judgment of nearly all the political experts a conservative victory was inevitable. The prospects were abashed by their miscalculations then, and probably they would be again if a general elec-

tion were to be ordered. Bills to grab the lands which the United States has granted in aid of railroads are quite popular just now. Every Congressman who offers one seems persuaded that his constituents are going to consider him an meorruptible patriot. As a matter of fact however, the persons here who get telegrams that such bills have been offered usually rush to a broker's office and sell stock "short" and the interested members of Congress sit at the "ticker" at Washington every day thereafter, wondering why their stock does not go down in consequence of their patriotic bills.

Mr. Parnell, at the Dublin banquet, refrained from making any refreence to O'Donnell. The branches of the Irish National League would do well to follow his example. O'Donnell was not the agent of any secret league or conspiracy. He acted upon his own responsibility in murdering the infamous Carey, and was in no sense a representative of public opinion in Ireland. Why, then, should the Naunder consideration, and Mr. Wales said that if | earth. In the Ninety-eighth-st. improvement | "cause they are a menace to Southern idlaness. | coffins, he was forced to journey to Irkntakto | tional organization interest itself in his fate and |

strive to obtain a commutation of his death-sen tence? What has the gallows penalty of a convicted assassin, whose crime represents one man's caprice and passionate resentment, to do with the social and political reforms imperatively required in Ireland? Whoever recognizes in the conviction of O'Donnell the wisdom and logic of retributive lustice is a sincere and conscientious friend of the island. To evince sympathy with the assassination even of an dastardly and treacherous assassin is to compromise the National cause and to promote a spirit of lawlessness.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George W. Cable will give an extra and farewell reading in Boston this afternoon, and this evening Mr. Matthew Arnold will repeat his "Emerson" lecture in the same city.

Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the Baltimore sculptor to whom was awarded the commission for the DeKalb statue to be erected at Annapolis, will sail for Europe on Wednesday with his model, to have the statue cast in bronze.

A wonderfully well-preserved man is Lord Shaftesoury. At Oxford recently he attended the meeting of a society of which he was an active member half a century ago, and seemed to have lost little if any of his youthful energy and enthusiasm.

Governor Cleveland not only gave the public chool at Holland Patent \$500 for additions to its library, but he has personally supervised the work of selecting and purchasing the books, and securing the largest possible discounts from publishers, in order that the money may be expended to the best advantage. advantage.

Speaker Carlisle is said by The Hamilton (Ohio) News once to have challenged an exasperating litigant to fight a duel. The latter accepted promptly, and, as was his right, selected the place and weapons, which he chose to be, respectively, Boston Common and clapboards. Mr. Carlisle let the watter drop. matter drop.

Mr. Matthew Arnold visited one of the grammar. schools of Boston the other day and spent some time inspecting the various classes at their regular work. He was much pleased with what he saw and heard, and said that the school compared very favorably with, and in some respects decidedly surpassed, the London schools of corresponding

Here's a "point" for would-be monument-raisers . Erect the monument during the subject's lifetime and ask him to foot the bills. For a precedent, take the case of Cividale, in Upper Italy, the birthplace of Ristori. The town council decided not long ago to put up a monument in her honor. But the communal treasury was not full enough to bear the cost, and private subscriptions were lacking. So they wrote to Ristori herself for aid. And sha gave it, too! But her private opinion of their assurance has not been placed on record.

According to Macaulay, Warren Hastings made it the ambition of his life to possess-and doubtless to transmit to posterity's long line-Daylesford, the home of his ancient and time-honored race. He did gain possession of it; but from him it went to his step-son, Sir Charles Imhoff, and from him to the real estate market. It has had several owners since then, and a few years ago fell into the hands of Bass, the renowned manufacturer of ale and beer. He restored it to its former glory and made it his home, but has now sold it again, for an exercise of the several points. enormously high price.

Charirari greets Marshal Serrano, the new Spanish Ambassador in Paris, with an incident of the accession of Alfonso. A few weeks before that event, Serrano commissioned a Madrid artist to paint a picture of him, on horseback, crossing the Bridge of Alcolea-where he had defeated the Royalists and in-Accord—where he had defeated the Royanss shift is sured the establishment of of the Republic. When Alfonso was proclaimed King the politic Marshal hastened to the artist and told him not to proceed with the picture. "Too late," was the reply; "the picture is finished already. But if you like I will paint another in which you will be seen recrossing the same bridge!"

"Private letters from Lady Thornton," says The Independent, "give the painful intelligence that the health of her oldest daughter, Miss Mary Thornton, will not allow the return of the family to St. Petersburg during the coming winter. Last spring, by the order of physicians, Lady Thornton left Russia with her two daughters. She carried them to Germany, to Switzerland, to Italy, where they still many, to Switzerland, to Italy, where they still remain, forbidden to return to the frozen air of the Neva. The Misses Mary and Frances Thornton are young ladies of remarkable intelligence and anima-tion, and still deeply attached to the city of Wash-ington, where they grew from childhood and lived iffeen years as daughters of the British Minister, and with which, through intimate friends, they still maintain a constant correspondence."

reunion," The Troy Times makes General Sherman say, speaking of his Western trip with Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, and others, last summer. "The boys came down to the station with a big crowd of people. John Sullivan, the prize-fighter, was expected the same day, and half the crowd came to see him, and half to see us. Well, you know Gray is a big fellow, and of course no one knew him out there. When he got off the cars, the 'sports' thought it was the other man, and set up a shout, 'Hurrah for Sullivan, the slugger!' I got in one carriage and Gray in another, and they followed Gray more than they did me, and a Justice of the Supreme Court rode through Denver with all the sporting characters in the city at his heels. An hour afterward Sullivan came into town without any demonstration at all." prize-fighter, was expected the same day, and half

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 13,-The Rev. A. A. Watson, of Wilmington, has been unanimously elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese by the convention at New Berne.

Washington, Dec. 13 .- J. A. Thompson, Acting Deputy Controller of the Treasury, was stricken with paralysis this afternoon while at his desk. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Senator Hill, of Colo-

rado, was called to Orange County to-night by the death of his sister. He will be absent three or four days. The condition of Dr. Willard Parker, who has

been dangerously sick for the last few days, was greatly improved last night. His attendants are confident of his recovery.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is a dull day when fewer than 250 petitions and appeals of all descriptions are delivered at the Emperor's palace in Berlin. They often number twice as

The first international exhibition of the new year will be a display of culinary art at Vienna early in January, at which all the best cooks in Germany and Austria will contend for prize medals.

The schooner Polly, built in 1804 and now andergoing repairs at Owi's Head, Me., is said to be the oldest vessel of the United States merchant service now affoat. Her condition warrants the hope that Polly may live to see her one hundreth birthday.

A new law governing the ringing of churchbells in every parish of France provides that hereafter it shall be regulated in every department by an ordinance agreed upon by the Bishop and the Perfect, the Ministre des Cultes setting on appeal any point of difference be-tween them. The Mayor and the priest will each have a key to the church, and hereafter M. ic Curé, if he chance to be a Reactionary, will not be able to prevent the ringing of the parish bell for the festivels of the Republic.

In the door yard of Delos Hotchkiss, at Cheshire, Conn., stands an apple tree, which is supposed to be the oldest, largest and most fruitful in New-England. It is the last survivor of the orchard which was set out by the first settlers of that neighborhood, and popular belief fixes its age at 180 years. The tree is sixty feet high, and the tips of its outermost branches are one hundred and four feet apart. Mr. Hotchkiss affirms that he has picked 125 bushels of sound apples from it in a single year.

It can safely be asserted that if there be an art in which England maintains a generally high standard it is not the art of cooking: and therefore there is asiderable significance in the statement of the secretary of the Yorkshire School of Cookery that the local demand for trained teachers of the culinary science is greater than the supply and that "all the young ladies who entered the training class last spring are now employed, and in receipt of salaries varying from £50 to £70 a year."

The well-known antiquarian of Oxford, Mr. James Parker, has finished the excavation of a Roman villa in a field near Abingdon, and drawn an accurate plan of its formation. The villa consisted of eight or ten oms of which the largest is about sixteen feet square, the whole series being about seventy feet long and from twenty to thirty feet in breadth. Under the largest rooms was found a hypocaust or subterranean stove for heating the building, consisting of stone piers so built and com-nected that the warm air circulated between them. Under the lower wall were found a couple of drainage